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ZOOLOGY.—*On a species of pycnogonid from the North Pacific*.¹ JOEL W. HEDGPETH. (Communicated by CLARENCE R. SHOEMAKER.)

The species of pycnogonid here described is based on specimens named and designated as types by the late Dr. Louis Giltay, and deposited as such in the United States National Museum. After this paper was submitted for printing, Dr. William A. Hilton published preliminary diagnoses of some new species in *Colossendeis*, the genus concerned, including one under the same name.² Although the diagnosis is vague, and incorrect in one detail ("ocular tubercle . . . not pointed," p. 3), the specimens consulted undoubtedly are the same species and were evidently labeled by Dr. Giltay. As it may be many years before descriptions and figures of these numerous preliminary species are published, I have deemed it wise to proceed with this paper in order to clarify the status of at least one of these species. Inasmuch as all the material examined appears to have been labeled by Dr. Giltay, his type designation, supported by the description and figure herein, should not be abandoned in favor of that in a brief diagnosis. Although it is impossible, of course, to credit Dr. Giltay with the authorship of this species, it is unfortunate that his label name was not acknowledged in the preliminary diagnosis. The type specimens were taken by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross*.

Genus *Colossendeis* Jarschinsky
Colossendeis tenera Hilton²

Holotype.—Male; *Albatross* station 3346, 44°31' N., 124°52' W., 786 fathoms, September 22, 1890.

¹ Received March 30, 1943.

² HILTON, W. A. *Pycnogonids from the Pacific*. Pomona Journ. Ent. and Zool. 35 (1): 2–4. 1943.

Paratypes.—Male; *Albatross* station 3074, 47°22'00" N., 125°48'30" W., 877 fathoms, June 29, 1889. Three females; *Albatross* station 2859, 55°20' N., 136°20' W., 1,569 fathoms, August 29, 1888.

Description.—Trunk slender, unsegmented, lateral processes separated by spaces somewhat narrower than their own diameter, except the posterior pair, which appears to be more widely separated than the preceding pairs. The eye tubercle is very high, narrowly conical, and tapers to a small blunt point. The eyes are basal, large, but indistinctly pigmented. The anterior pair is larger than the posterior.

Proboscis slender, straight, slightly dilated near the distal third and slightly expanded at the tip. It is markedly longer than the trunk.

Palpus covered with minute setae, especially the distal joints. Basal joint much broader than long; second joint straight, sticklike; third joint not much longer than wide, slightly curved; fourth joint little more than half as long as second; fifth joint shorter than sixth; seventh shorter than wide; eighth about three times as long as seventh; ninth joint slightly longer than eighth.

Abdomen papilliform, directed upward at an angle and longer than the last lateral processes.

Oviger: First and second joints subequal; third joint about half again as long as first; fourth and sixth long, nearly straight, subequal, or sixth slightly longer than fourth in the male; fifth joint about half as long as fourth. Terminal segments diminishing in length distally, with 7 to 10 flat, finely denticulated spines in the largest rows. Terminal claw heavy, curved, about four times as long as basal width.

Third leg: Coxae subequal. Femur slightly

longer than first tibia, which is slightly longer than the second tibia. Tarsus longer than propodus, terminal claw longer than propodus but not as long as tarsus. The legs are straight, slender, and without marked swellings or protuberances.

Remarks.—This species resembles *Colossendeis angusta* in size and general appearance, but it can readily be separated from that species by its much longer proboscis. The eye tubercle is much higher (although in most specimens this is the first part to be damaged) and eyes are present. It is also similar to *Colossendeis megalonyx* but differs from both *C. megalonyx* and *C. angusta* in the character of the denticulate spines on the oviger. *Colossendeis tenera* appears to be a North Pacific basin species; all known localities are off the northwestern United States.

MEASUREMENTS		
	Paratype, ♂	Paratype, ♀
Proboscis.....	8.5 mm	9.75 mm
Trunk.....	6.5	7.0
Cephalic segment.....	1.8	1.9
Width, second lateral process	3.0	3.0
Abdomen.....	0.8	1.0
Eye tubercle.....	x (tip broken)	2.0
Third leg:		
First coxa.....	1.0	1.0
Second coxa.....	1.5	1.25
Third coxa.....	1.5	1.5
Femur.....	18.0	20.0
First tibia.....	15.0	17.0
Second tibia.....	11.0	11.5
Tarsus.....	4.75	4.0
Propodus.....	3.5	3.0
Terminal claw.....	4.0	3.75
Oviger:		
Basal joints.....	1.5	1.4
Fourth joint.....	8.0	9.0
Fifth joint.....	3.0	4.0
Sixth joint.....	9.0	9.0
Terminal joints coiled, not measured.		

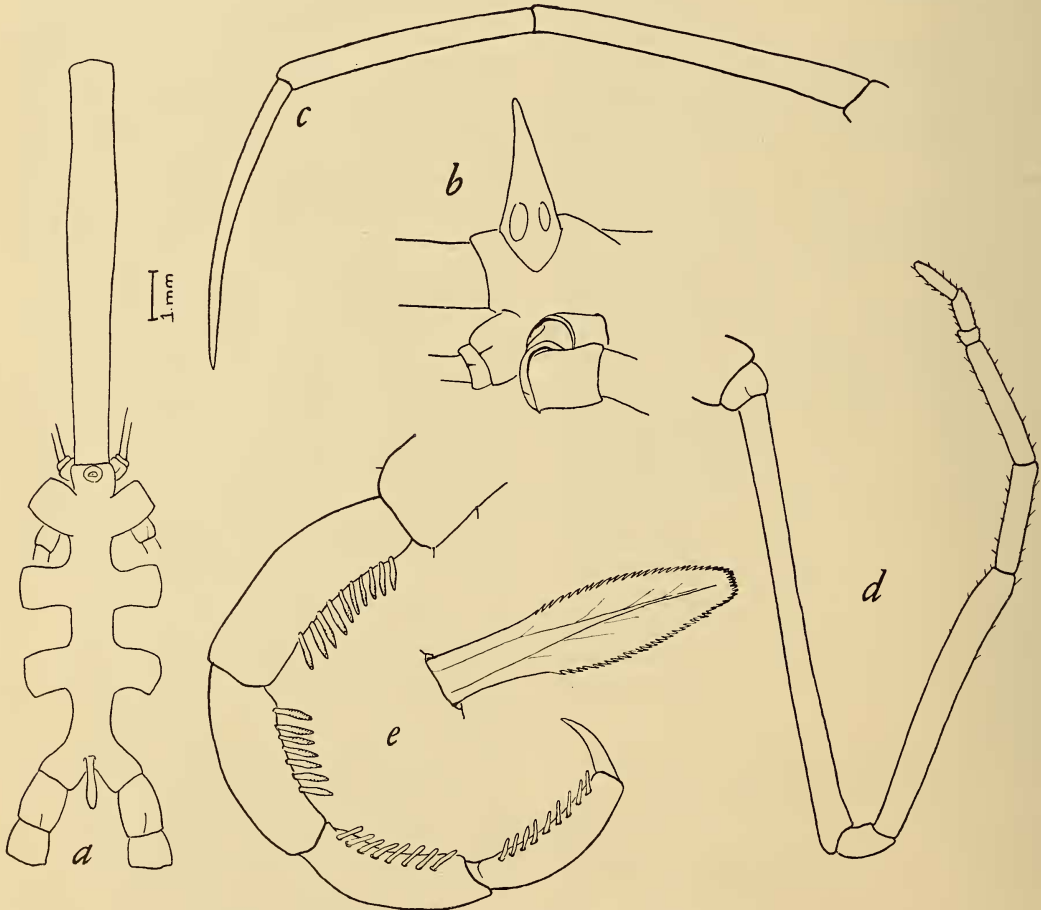


Fig. 1.—*Colossendeis tenera* Hilton, drawn from paratypes in the U. S. National Museum: a, Dorsal view of paratype, ♂; b, sketch of cephalic region of paratype; c, terminal joints of leg of paratype, ♀; d, palpus of paratype, ♀; e, terminal joints of oviger of paratype, ♂, with denticulate spine from seventh segment.

All drawings except b and denticulate spine made with the aid of a camera lucida.